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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/694,241	10/23/2000	Nicole Barie	K 168	9230

7590 06/13/2003

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1641

DATE MAILED: 06/13/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/694,241	BARIE ET AL.
	Examiner Kartic Padmanabhan	Art Unit 1641

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 April 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3 and 5-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 1,3 and 5-15 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1, 3, 5-6, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swanson et al. (US Pat. 5,563,056) or Hubbell et al. (US Pat. 5,529,914) in view of Chai-Gao et al. (US Pat. 5,858,802).

Swan et al. teach a process for the preparation of crosslinked matrices containing covalently immobilized chemical species and unbound releasable chemical species. According to the reference, polymers may be covalent immobilized in an insoluble 3-D crosslinked matrix, which is preferably formed as a coating upon a surface. A desired chemical species and a polymeric coupling compound such as a photoderivatized polymer having multiple photoreactive groups are brought into proximity to each other. Upon activation, bonding occurs (abstract and cols. 2-3). Dextran may be the polymer from which the coupling compound is derived (col. 3, line 62). In addition, the photoreactive groups of the reference may be diazirines, such as 3-trifluoromethyl-3-phenyldiazirine (col. 5, line 55).

Hubbell et al. teach interfacial polymerization to form a membrane on the surface of a biological membrane. Tissue is directly coated with photoinitiator, which is immersed in macromer solution, and immediately irradiated. This results in a thin polymer coat (col. 9). Dextran may be the macromer of the reference (col. 11, lines 19-54). However, neither Swan et al. nor Hubbell et al. teach the use of TRIMID modification or T-BSA.

Chai-Gao et al. teach a method for making a device including a substrate and at least one biologically active substance bound to the surface of the substrate. The device is obtained by simultaneous or sequential reaction of the substrate and of the substance with a bifunctional coupling agent in which one of the functional groups may be photoactivated. The photoactivator is preferably a TRIMID-modified protein, such as T-BSA (cols. 3-5).

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to use the TRIMID-modified photoinitiator of Chai-Gao et al. with the method of Swan et al. or Hubbell et al. because Hubbell et al. states that virtually any photoinitiator can be used with the method of their reference, and Swan et al. uses a

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similar diazirine to that of Chai-Gao et al. as the photoinitiator, with the only difference being that the diazirine in Chai-Gao et al. is substituted. Since the diazarines of Chai-Gao et al. and Swan et al. both function as photoinitiators, it would have been obvious to use any diazarine with the method of Swan et al. or Hubbell et al. with a reasonable expectation of success. It would have further been obvious to use aminodextran instead of dextran as the polymer because the two molecules differ only by 1 substitution, which is not viewed as detrimentally altering the binding capability of the dextran.

5. Claims 1, 3, and 5-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swan et al. (US Pat. 5,563,056) or Hubbell et al. (US Pat. 5,529,914) in view of Wessa et al. (WO 97/43631)

Swan et al. and Hubbell et al. teach coating processes, as previously discussed. However, the references do not teach TRIMID modification, the use of BSA or polyimide, or application to biological sensors.

Wessa et al. teach a process for producing a sensor for detecting proteins. The sensor consists of a sensor body, one surface of which is coated with a polymer layer with receptor molecules bonded to said polymer layer. The bond between the polymer and the receptor molecules is provided by a photoreactive molecule that is covalent to the lysine of a receptor molecule and inserted into the polyimide. The photoreactive molecule is preferably TRIMID. The modified protein, which may be T-BSA, is bound to the polymer layer by UV irradiation. The sensor of the reference may be used as a surface acoustic wave sensor, which is interpreted as an electromechanical sensor. In addition, wave sensors are also interpreted as mass sensitive, as a difference in mass on the sensor will affect the results in some manner.

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to use the TRIMID-modified photoinitiator and polyimide of Wessa et al. with the method of Swan et al. or Hubbell et al. because Hubbell et al. states that virtually any photoinitiator can be used with the method of their reference, and Swan et al. uses a similar diazirine to that of Wessa et al. as the photoinitiator, with the only difference being that the diazirine in Chai-Gao et al. is substituted. Since the diazarines of Wessa et al. and Swan et al. both function as photoinitiators, it would have been obvious to use any diazirine with the method of Swan et al. or Hubbell et al. with a reasonable expectation of success. It would have further been obvious to use aminodextran instead of dextran as the polymer because the two molecules differ only by 1 substitution, which is not viewed as detrimentally altering the binding capability of the dextran. In addition, it would have been obvious to apply the modified coating process of Wessa et al. and Swan et al. or Hubbell et al. to a biological sensor, as surface receptors are commonly used in sensing applications.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 4/11/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
7. Applicant's arguments that the Swan reference does not teach how a photoactive and diazirine-functionalized dextran analog is prepared are moot, as the claims are all drawn to a surface, not a method of manufacturing the surface. Applicant also argues that the examiner is combining different concepts because the concepts on the Swan and Hubbell references differ; this position is confusing in that the examiner is not proposing to combine Swan and Hubbell, but is rather modifying Hubbell and Swan independently with the teaching of Chai-Gao or Wessa.

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8. Applicant's arguments that Hubbell and Swan do not teach the coating of a biosensor platform is accurate. However, in combination with Chai-Gao, the claims drawn to a biosensor surface are not included in the rejection. In combination with Wessa, these claims are rejected because Wessa is relied upon for teaching this feature.

9. Applicant concludes that the combination of references does not suggest the co-immobilization of dextran and a TRIMID-modified protein, a position found to be unconvincing. In support of this position, applicant contends that the 3-trifluoromethyl-3-phenyldiazirine of Swan is a different component than in the present application. It is unclear to what applicant is referring in this statement, as no further explanation is provided.

10. Further, on the top of page 4 of applicant's response, applicant states that it is not clear how the "photo-activator, being preferably a TRIMID-modified protein such as T-BSA, renders the use of a mixture of dextran and a ... TRIMID modified protein as photolinker as obvious." The meaning of this assertion is not understood. Hubbell and Swan both teach coating of a surface with dextran and a photoinitiator, but do not teach a TRIMID-modified protein as the photoinitiator, a deficiency that is cured by Chai-Gao and Wessa.

11. Applicant also claims that Wessa does not cure the deficiencies of the primary references, Swan and Hubbell. Applicant provides 2 bases for this assertion, but has not provided the relationship between these bases and the combination of references. Applicant claims that dextran can be polymerized by activation of a diffusible photo-initiator. While this may be true, the invention is not drawn to dextran polymerization, but rather to dextran immobilization, which the combination of references clearly teaches. Applicant has not sufficiently described the manner in which the combination of references fails to teach the claimed invention. This is

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specifically true with respect to the Wessa reference, as applicant has only stated what Wessa teaches but not how it is different than the claimed invention

Conclusion

Claims 1, 3, and 5-15 are rejected.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kartic Padmanabhan whose telephone number is 703-305-0509. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long Le can be reached on 703-305-3399. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-5207 for regular communications and 703-305-3014 for After Final communications.

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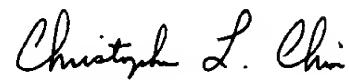
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.

Kartic Padmanabhan

Patent Examiner

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June 4, 2003



CHRISTOPHER L. CHIN

PRIMARY EXAMINER

GROUP 1800-1641